

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPIER'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES BOLT. HENRY POWERS. DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
For the first square, or its equivalent in space,
containing a square.

1 square 1 day	\$ 1.00
do 2 days	2.00
do 3 days	3.00
do 4 days	4.00
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do 97 days	97.00
do 98 days	98.00
do 99 days	99.00
do 100 days	100.00

Business Directory.
L. DAY & CO.,
East and Shoe Manufacturers, in William's 3 story
block, East Milwaukee street, Jan 1st.

JOHN NEWELL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Stationery, Lap-
ier's block, east of river, Jan 1st.

S. P. COLE, M. D.,
Homeopathic and Surgeon. Office at Bowler's Hat Store
Residence, five doors south of the Baptist Church.

I. O. O. F.,
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lapier's block on
Wednesday evening of each week, at 8 o'clock.

M. B. JOHNSON,
Dentist. Office in Jackson & Smith's block, over the
Rock County Bank, Jan 1st.

KNOWLTON & JACKSON,
Attorneys at Law. 121st House Block, Jan 1st.

JOHN WINANS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office over Central
Bank, Jan 1st.

J. W. D. PARKER,
Attorney at Law, Jan 1st.

WILLARD MERRILL,
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office at Lapier's block
Janesville, Wisconsin.

P. D. SILVERMAN, M. D.,
Dentist. Office in Jackson & Smith's block, over the
Rock County Bank, Jan 1st.

EDWARD & FRANK,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office in Lapier's
block, Main street, Jan 1st.

T. H. ATERTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office at Lapier's block,
Main street, Jan 1st.

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.,
Homeopathic and Surgeon. Office and residence,
Academy st, a few rods northwest Milwaukee street,
Jan 1st.

SANFORD A. HUBSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire
block, Jan 1st.

H. A. PATTERSON,
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Jan 1st.

NEW YORK CASH STORE,
M. C. Smith, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods,
Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Jan 1st.

BENNETT, CASSADAY & GIBBS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office at Lapier's
block, Jan 1st.

W. ROBINSON,
Architect. Designs and plans for both public and private
buildings, together with detailed drawings, specifications,
contracts, estimates, etc., furnished at short
notice. Office in Lapier's block.

WANTED!
Recruits for the 5th Regiment of Infantry
of the
REGULAR ARMY!

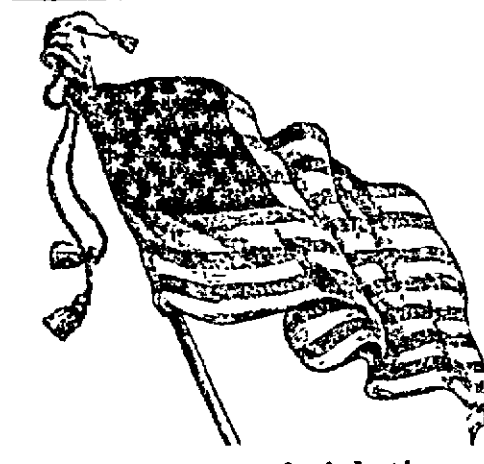
Pay per Month, \$13,
\$13, \$13.

Adolph Oswald,
No. 180 Lake Street, Chicago,
PREMIUM Hair Maker and Hair Jeweler, manufac-
turer of all kinds of hair jewelry.

HAIR JEWELRY, BRACELETS,
NECKLACES, EAR DROPS, PINS,
ACADEMIC, WIGS, TUPPERS, BAN-
DEAUX, SWITCHES, ETC.

The following instructions must be taken to
insure a perfect result.

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Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Thirtieth Wisconsin Regiment
Ordered to Corinth.

The Lawrence Conservative of the 17th
says:

At five o'clock yesterday afternoon Gen. Blunt sent an order to Fort Riley commanding the Kansas 1st (Col. Deitzler), Kansas 7th (late Col. Johnson), Wisconsin 12th (Col. Bryant), and the Wisconsin 13th (Col. Maloney), to move immediately to Corinth. The brigade is commanded by Gen. R. B. Mitchell.

Affairs at Corinth.—We understand that the dispatch received by Gen. Blunt from the war department asked that all the available forces now in the state be sent to Corinth. This is not understood as countermanding the order for the Indian expedition, but only that to New Mexico. It is possible, however, that additional regiments may be sent from this state.

Another Regiment Called For.

A dispatch was received by Gen. Salomon from the war department to-day (says the Madison Journal of yesterday), calling on Wisconsin to raise another regiment of volunteers. This would indicate, in case other states are called on in like proportion, as we presume they are, an increase to the army of about 75,000 men.

We understand that the governor, in his reply, has urged upon the war department the justice, as well as the importance—if a prompt response to the call is desired—of the general government paying both officers and men from the time they enlist. Hitherto the officers of regiments and companies have only been paid by the United States from the date of their being sworn into the service. Some have spent months in recruiting and getting companies and regiments together, for which they have as yet received nothing. With the understanding that they are to receive pay from the first, a regiment can be easily and promptly raised.

The following is the dispatch referred to by the Journal:

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1862.
Governor of Wisconsin:—Raise one regiment of infantry immediately. Do everything in your power to urge enlistments. Orders have been given to supply clothing, arms and equipments before the regiment leaves the state.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

What Makes the Difference?

When an emancipation policy is proposed in congress or by any military commander, a certain class of northern democratic newspapers and politicians threaten the withdrawal of the democratic portion of the army from the field, rather than contribute to the success of "the abolitionists." When confiscation bills are delayed or refused in congress, when emancipation proclamations are revoked by the President, and when military commanders are zealously pursuing fugitive slaves, does any one hear a republican paper or a republican politician threaten the withdrawal of the republican portion of the army?

What makes this difference? Simply this: Such papers as the Chicago Times and Milwaukee News, and their followers, are more intent on building up a political party than saving or benefiting the country. That's all. They belie and slander the democrats in the army when they talk in that style, and receive the contempt of every decent and loyal man. Good citizens may differ in a choice of the policy to be pursued, but the rejection of a preferred policy does not alienate a true man from the support of the war. It is only a border-state patriotism, or a poorly-concealed partisan treason, like Vallandigham's, which threatens desertion in the face of the enemy because some traitor's slave is taken for the benefit of the country.

ANOTHER ERRAND OF MERCY.—We learn from the Madison Patriot that Commissioner General Wadsworth is making arrangements for another trip down the Tennessee, to bring from the hospitals in the vicinity of Pittsburg Landing, sick soldiers of the Wisconsin regiments. The percentage of sick is said to be very large, and is thought to be occasioned by the men having to work so hard in building fortifications and breastworks.

The General has written for the recharter of the steamer "Sam Gaty," and will probably start with a staff of assistants in a day or two.

Pensacola advises that the rebels, besides burning the navy yard, burned all the steam saw-mills, thus destroying the only means of sustenance of hundreds.

A Springfield, Mo., correspondent of the New York Times says that it is well authenticated that a woman in that town for sometime used the skull of a dead Union soldier for a soap-dish upon her washstand! Sweet woman!

Daniel S. Donelson, brigadier general in the confederate service, while ordering his troops to burn other people's cotton and rice, in the southern states, recently sold his own in Sumter county, Tennessee, for Yankee gold and "green backs."—*Nashville Union.*

As there has been another order issued for another change in the grand programme of the military drama being enacted out here, I take the privilege in a few hasty lines to let you know how the thing runs. When we arrived at Leavenworth last January, General Hunter was the military commander of this department. He ordered us to Fort Scott, and some of us got there. Hunter was displaced by the appointment of General Scurry. After a brief period he in turn was removed to make room for the redoubtable General Denver. All these changes occurred in less than eight weeks. He ordered the 12th and 13th Wisconsin regiments, the Kansas 1st (Deitzler's) and 7th (Jennison's) all back here. Then poor Denver was soon retired to make room for the dashing General Blount. Blount ordered all the troops here, with several other regiments, on a New Mexico expedition, to report at Fort Riley, 100 miles west of here, where they went about ten days ago, the two Wisconsin regiments leaving at Leavenworth, Fort Scott, here, and a few scattered places along the different routes, as near as I can make it, some 270 men, not including some 30 that have since died. The last of those dying here of our 13th regiment was A. T. Finney, son of a widow woman at Indian Ford in Fulton, and the last dying of the same regiment at Fort Riley being Eugene Tuttle, one of the best young men in the regiment. He was a member of company F. There have been some eight deaths at Fort Riley, and over 100 sick in the hospital since their arrival there—so I am informed by letter from Capt. F. Stevens. All the effects of —, you tell, as it won't do for me to do it.

Several mules died on the route from Fort Scott here, and it was unanimously allowed that their deaths was the effect of want of feeding and hard usage; but perhaps men and some other animals are not similarly affected. That is a question—but "a word to the wise is sufficient."

Now the Leavenworth papers contain an order from Gen. Blount to the Wisconsin 12th and 13th, the Kansas 1st and Jennison's cavalry regiment, to report at Corinth, by water and rail, as soon as possible. I inclose the order, so you can make the extract as full as you please. I will warrant you, there was rejoicing among the boys at the fort last night; the convalescent men here who expected soon to join their respective regiments were almost wild with joy. They all want to go down and pay their respects to Beauregard in the shape of Belgian rifle bullets. We have had no opportunity to share a battle with other Wisconsin troops. While they have been covering themselves with glory, we have been trailing over sloughs and mudholes by running through them. But an old adage says "every dog must have his day," and we may yet have the privilege of being in at some of the grand military balls.

The weather has been very warm and dry till within three days past; we have since had continued thunder and rain storms which has so cooled the atmosphere that I saw some flakes of snow in the rain yesterday—and a little frost this morning.

BEAUTIFUL LETTER FROM A NASHVILLE SIX WEEK.—The following polished and peppery letter was written by a Nashville girl to a cousin, who is a prisoner at Camp Morton, Ind. It ought to be published in the next edition of the Complete Letter Writer:

John, I want you to write and tell me about the light, and how many lincoln devils you killed. I would like to have been there and seen them lincoln devils keel over. It would have done my soul good to have seen my prisoners, and cannot have the pleasure of killing lincoln lincolns, I believe I will take your place, and I tell you what, I will kill five yankees—I will do more for them than Morgan has done for the burg for them; he is doing the work for them. John, I wish I was a man, I would come there and I would soon get you out of that lincoln hole. I would tear their hearts out, and then cook them and make them eat them; but I will do all I can for you, and when they come in Shelby I will get some of their skulls and hang them up in my room for you to look at. I will be for Jeff Davis till the tennessee river freezes over, and then be for him and scratch on the ice—

I wish I could send them lincoln devils some pites; they would never want any more in this world. May Jeff ever be with you. This is from a good southern white girl—from your cousin

MARIANNE.

THE NAUGHTUCK'S GUN.—The iron gun on board of the Naughtuck, which is said to have burst, was mounted amidships, pointed towards the bow, and was loaded from the below by depressing the muzzle, which was effected by means of pulleys in the rigging constructed for that purpose. This gun was loaded by means of a movable charger, which could be raised or lowered at pleasure. The rammings was accomplished by a sort of piston rod on a line with the muzzle of the gun, which also worked by pulleys, thus affording the celerity of loading and firing every half minute. The gun was capable of throwing a hundred pound shot a great distance. The Lieut. Morris, of the Port Royal, mentioned as having been wounded, was the commander of the Cumberland during her engagement with the Merrimack.

What will Color Phobia, and snobbery, do now? The wife of President Gaffard of Hayti, is coming to New York city, in a Haytian war steamer; and President Lincoln, with the unanimous approbation of the cabinet, has ordered the officers of the navy yard in New York, to fire a national salute, in honor of her arrival. The point of the joke is, she is the African wife of an Ethiopian President. That's an honor that Mrs. Jeff Davis could get out of Old Abe's present writing; get there needn't anybody be afraid of an introduction!

Pond du Lac Commemorative.—Work was commenced on the railroad extension, at this place, on Wednesday. Mr. Hogan, of Menasha, has the contract for filling the big ravine east of the depot, and the job must be completed in ninety days. Work will be begun on the entire line next week, provided, the city of Green Bay vote that "\$15,000."—*Appleton Creeper.*

Last Night's Report.
H. Clay Dean has been publicly disgraced and cashiered from the southern service by an order publicly read at dress parade, at Corinth not long since.
Twenty-five deserters from southern service came to Fort Henry on Sunday and took the oath of allegiance.
Five hundred is the fair daily average of desertions from the Corinth army.
The boat left Corinth yesterday but brought no news.
Special dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.
CAIRO, May 23.
The steamer De Soto, from our flotilla, arrived this morning, but brings no news of importance.
A flag of truce came up from the rebel fleet yesterday morning, returned, and came up again in the afternoon, but the object of the mission was not ascertained.
The opinion still prevails that Fort Pillow has been evacuated, although nothing definite has yet been divulged to determine the fact.
Two refugees from Corinth arrived this morning. One of them left the rebel camp last Wednesday. He reports that Beauregard was still in command, and had about 130,000 men, of whom 30,000 are held at Corinth in reserve, under command of Breckinridge. The rebels are suffering greatly from sickness, an average of 600 being sent from camp over the Memphis and Charleston railroad daily, of whom many die on the passage. All the houses in the towns along the railroad are used as hospitals. The rebel army is greatly demoralized. The terms of enlistment for the regular army are being daily, but the men are forced to remain under the conscript act. Beauregard is continually among his troops, making speeches and using every effort to encourage them. His troops are subsisting on half rations. Salt beef of miserable quality is issued once a week.

Price, Van Dorn, Polk, Bragg and Cheatham command divisions in front.
The rifle pits around Corinth command all the approaches to the Mobile and Ohio R. R., and are 13 miles long.
The rebels are making extraordinary efforts to procure heavy guns, of which they acknowledge they have but a poor supply.
Beauregard's headquarters are in the rear, near Corinth.
All cavalry who have been scouring the country north of Corinth have been dismounted, except 700 stationed at Trenton on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, which is a depot for forage, of which there is great scarcity.

The same refugee reports that sixty federal prisoners, taken at Dresden, by Clay King's gang, were released on parole by Beauregard, after being confined at Jackson, Miss.
Lovell's army is reported to have arrived at Corinth.

SPECIAL CAIRO TRIBUNE.—Captains of steamers have been ordered to take on board one thousand refugees from New Madrid. The banks of the river are fairly lined with them, begging to be taken aboard and carried north. Deserters who came aboard the Benton, Thursday, report that Farragut's fleet left Vicksburg Saturday last its destination being Memphis.

WASHINGTON, May 22.
A New York regiment marching down 7th street this morning, had with them a fugitive blacker. When opposite the Avenue House kidnappers broke into the ranks, seized two of the blacks and were stripping off their uniforms, when a number of soldiers interfered. One clubbed his musket and would have beaten out the slave-catcher's brains but for the interference of an officer, who afterwards regretted it. Other soldiers clutched the villains by their throats, and others still fixed bayonets and drove off the negro-stealers. No warrants were shown; only that one man flourished a blank piece of paper. A dozen congressmen witnessed the disgraceful scene.

Two of the slaves who fought in the 76th New York were subsequently arrested. The provost marshal sent for others, but the officers would not let the seekers come on the steamboat where the troops had embarked, and buried many of them.
Senator Claiborne read in the senate, to-day, a pathetic appeal for material aid for a soldier of the war of 1812, who says his only support was a son aged nineteen, killed by the rebels.
Senator Sumner introduced, to-day, a resolution directing the committee on the District of Columbia to inquire what legislation is necessary to protect loyal blacks from seizure.

Persons are here seeking authority to raise the sunken vessels at Norfolk, one of which is said to have seventy-five thousand dollars on board.
Mr. Mercier was told at Richmond to write home that the confederate government, if hard pressed, would abandon the whole sea-coast, so that they might be prepared to judge its policy, not by the words of John, but by the actions of the government.
Mr. Howard thinks the fugitive slave law don't apply to the District, and another very high authority agrees with him.
The senate was constituted into a court of impeachment for the trial of Judge Humphrey of Tennessee, to-day.
The senators were sworn four at a time, and the articles of impeachment were read by Mr. Bingham, first manager, on the part of the house.

Mr. Kelly and Mr. Voorhees have exchanged the lie. No duel is expected.
Mr. Phelps spoke against confiscation. Mr. Blair, of Pa., for it. The debate closes to-morrow.

It is generally thought here that the rebels will evacuate Richmond without a battle, and will make their appearance in some other part of Virginia. Gen. McClellan is said to think otherwise.
It is ascertained that all the responsibility and credit of the Williamsburg battle is on Gen. Sumner. Gen. McClellan having given no order whatever.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., 22.
The following rebel officers have been captured by Brig. Gen. Totten while they were about crossing the Missouri river, in the vicinity of this city: Lieutenant Col. McIlhenny, judge advocate of the second division of the Missouri state guard, and a member of Gen. Harris' staff; Lieut. Col. Rawlings, commanding the 10th division of the second division and formerly paymaster on Gen. Parson's staff; Lieut. Col. Sherman, paymaster of the 5th division; Lieut. Col. Davis, judge advocate of the 5th division and a member of Gen. Steer's staff.

These men are said to be emissaries from the confederate army, and were on a mission to stir up rebellion in Missouri. They will soon be sent to St. Louis and committed to prison.

WASHINGTON, May 22.
The fugitive slave law commissioners to-day decided on the points raised yesterday that it was discretionary with them to allow cross-examinations as to identity of ownership, and therefore they permitted it in the case of Stephen, claimed by a citizen of Maryland. This case was the last of the remaining of the slaves to the claimant.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 22.
The house, today, concurred with the

Times' dispatch.—The war department has called for no definite number of troops, but has re-opened the recruiting stations, lately closed by order. Some new regiments will be raised for special service, as in Kentucky for the military commandant appointed there. Beyond this no formal call has been made on states for volunteers. The main object is to obtain a reserve to fill up existing regiments. The reports have exaggerated this matter.
The Times' Newbern correspondence states that attempts to raise a Union force in North Carolina is in progress. It is doubtful if more than one or two companies can be obtained.

New York, May 23.
Among the wounded brought by the steamer Daniel Webster are the following: C. Laurence Clark, 24 Iowa; Luke Cavanaugh, 24; A. Mosier, 4th Co. II; Minnesota—Oliver J. Roe, 1st Co. I; Wisconsin—Lewis Kings, 6th, Co. G; Eugene Wright, 5th, band; Lewis Buchanan, 8th Illinois.

New York, May 22.
Prompt responses have been received from most of the New England states calling out additional regiments to meet the demand of the war department.

WASHINGTON, May 22.
The news from Europe is of a healthful tone. It is ascertained that the rumors of intervention have been the creation of the desires of the secessionists and are without foundation.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, May 22.
Considerable skirmishing along our line yesterday, every case the enemy was driven back. Loss 40 killed and wounded, the enemy about the same. Deserters continue to come in, daily, in squads, mostly from the 13th Louisiana.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, May 23.
The boat from Old Point has arrived. The American's special correspondence states that the steamer from White House this afternoon brings a number of passengers from the headquarters of Gen. McClellan's army, which was in proximity to Bottom Bridge, over which a portion of the army has already passed, the second division having crossed the Chickahominy at New Bridge about seven miles further up, and within eight miles of Richmond.

It was ascertained that the enemy was driven back, but no news was received from the public by your generals? **Capt. Connor.**—Principally because Gen. Johnston and Beauregard did not consider it expedient to disclose the strength of our force at that battle. Your official and newspaper reports had greatly exaggerated the strength of our army at that battle. It was not the policy of our commanders to disclose the true strength of our force, as our army of the Potomac was designed as an army of menace merely, and not of attack. The design of our president was not to attack Washington, but to so continually threaten it that you would be obliged to hold a large army in the vicinity to protect the city, thus obliging you to withdraw your troops from other points of attack, at the south or west, or preventing you from reinforcing those points. Again, the battle was so severely won that the official report of it at an early day would have given your troops more encouragement than ours.

Cor.—Why did Mr. Davis reject the policy of Gen. Beauregard in regard to the attempt to take possession of Washington? **Cor.**—Because we could not have held the capital, so long as you had possession of the Potomac. It was the policy of Gen. Beauregard and other of our leaders to capture that city and liberate Maryland.

Cor.—What regiment of our army fought the most gallantly at Manassas? **Cor.**—The 14th of Illinois, and Grif fin's and Rickett's batteries fought by far the most gallantly. This is the opinion of all our officers.

Cor.—What errors do your officers think we committed at this battle that caused us to lose the day? **Cor.**—If you had fought the battle on Thursday or Friday you would have won it! The delay at Blackburn's Ford was fatal to you. You made a great military error in allowing Johnston to reinforce Beauregard. You fought the battle by regiments, while we fought it by brigades and divisions. There were many times before one o'clock in the afternoon of that day in which you might have won the battle if you had vigorously attacked our center, since the center of our line became weak by reason of the constant reinforcements Gen. Johnston was obliged to send to the left, which was so severely pressed by your right. It was a severely contested battle on your side. Your soldiers fought gallantly, but they were not commanded.

Cor.—Why did you not follow up your retreat? **Cor.**—We had no idea of the completeness of our victory at the time, and besides, we were in no condition to follow up the retreat.

PREBTERIANISM IN WISCONSIN.—At the meeting of the New School Presbyterian Synod in this city yesterday, Nathaniel D. Graves, from the Presbyterian and Congregational convention of Wisconsin, made some interesting statements relative to the growth of the denomination in Wisconsin. He stated that in 1839 there were not three churches in the state, and six pastors. Since that time, however, 179 have been added, all of which are, at the present time, in most prosperous condition. The present population of Wisconsin is 775,500; the number of church members 10,145; and the average number of members to each church is 52. In general remarks he represented that religious influences are felt throughout the state, which is not the case in most of the western states where the worship of God is confined mostly to towns and villages and their immediate vicinity. "Wisconsin, in religion, compares favorably with the New England states, the population being Puritan in element, with their Yankeeism enlarged."

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HARD ON THE NEW YORK BAR.—The New York Herald ridicules the attempt which has been made by the New York bar to disgrace Mr. James the English attorney who has settled there, and against whom they have preferred charges, and that paper sends the following notice among Mr. James' persecutors so called:

"The lawyers may all be respectable men. All of them are members of the bar. Some of them are members of half a dozen bars. Some of them are deacons of churches. Others deliver pious speeches at Sunday school anniversaries. Still, in spite of all these facts, there are but forty or fifty gentlemen out of these fifteen hundred lawyers to whom we would lend ten dollars, with any expectation of ever having it returned. We regard all this fuss about Mr. Edwin James, therefore, as much ado about nothing—a tempest in a teapot—a mere exhibition of petty spite and jealousies."

A NEW DODGE BY SECESSION WOMEN.—It reported to us from a reliable source, that several female traitors in this community, of high social position, deeply sympathizing with their fellow traitors at Camp Douglas, recently disguised themselves as peddlers, and attempted to gain admission into the camp to convey money and delicacies, as well as female sympathy to them. Of course they were refused admittance, and their pretty little plot was spoiled.

Chicago Post.

ASBOTH'S DIVISION.—Gen. Asboth's division of Gen. Curtis' army—part of Pea Ridge—arrived at Cape Girardeau yesterday. The division will remain long enough there to be fitted with clothing, shoes, &c., of which they are sadly deficient.

St. Louis Republic.

Major Generals.	Brigadiers.
10	10
10	10
10	10
10	10

An examination shows that of these, ten major generals, (exclusive of the commandant) and seventy-one brigadiers, are employed in Halleck's department, of whom seven major and fifty-five brigadier generals are in the army before Corinth, the balance being employed elsewhere. Gen. Tennessee, or in Arkansas. Gen. McClellan can be considered as one major general (exclusive of the commandant) and sixty-one brigadiers. Thus of the combined list of 241 names, 145 find employment in these two principal armies.

The regular army and the volunteers furnish generals about equally. Ninety-nine colonels of volunteer regiments have been promoted, five of them to be major generals. Some of these were officers of the regular army, and many of them are graduates of West Point. From the regular army direct, about one hundred have been made generals, and the balance of the list (40) were called from private life.

Of the 203 brigadiers of volunteers, whose names are given, some thirty await the confirmation of the senate, which delays to pass upon them until the house shall have acted on its own bill, limiting the number to 200.—*Chicago Tribune.*

BULL RUN.—A correspondent of the Evening Post at Yorktown fell in, among the rebel officers captured in the pursuit, with Capt. W. G. Cerner of Natchez, Miss., (Jeff Davis' Legion of Cavalry), in whom he recognized an old classmate at Yale, and whose hospitality he had enjoyed in subsequent years. In the conversation which ensued the following interesting exposition of certain hitherto unexplained circumstances connected with the battle of Bull Run or Manassas:

Correspondent.—Why was the official report of the battle of Manassas so long withheld from the public by your generals? **Capt. Connor.**—Principally because Gen. Johnston and Beauregard did not consider it expedient to disclose the strength of our force at that battle. Your official and newspaper reports had greatly exaggerated the strength of our army at that battle. It was not the policy of our commanders to disclose the true strength of our force, as our army of the Potomac was designed as an army of menace merely, and not of attack. The design of our president was not to attack Washington, but to so continually threaten it that you would be obliged to hold a large army in the vicinity to protect the city, thus obliging you to withdraw your troops from other points of attack, at the south or west, or preventing you from reinforcing those points. Again, the battle was so severely won that the official report of it at an early day would have given your troops more encouragement than ours.

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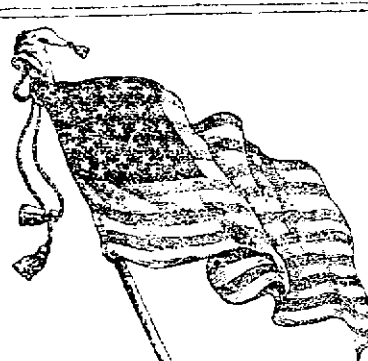
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St. Louis Republic.

City of Janesville.

Friday Evening, May 23, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

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Ordered to Corinth.

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The General has written for the recharter of the steamer "Sam Gary" and will probably start with a staff of assistants in a day or two.

Pensacola advices state that the rebels, besides burning the navy yard, burned all the steam saw-mills, thus destroying the only means of sustenance of hundreds.

A Springfield, Mo., correspondent of the New York Times says that it is well authenticated that a woman in that town for some time used the skull of a dead Union soldier for a soap-dish upon her washstand! Sweet woman!

Daniel S. Donelson, brigadier general in the confederate service, while ordering his troops to burn other people's cotton and rice, in the southern states, recently sold his own in Sumter county, Tennessee, for Yankee gold and "green backs."—*Nashville Union.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Circuit Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

PADUCAH, KY., May 22.
H. Clay Dean has been publicly disgraced and cashiered from the southern service by an order publicly read at dress parade, at Corinth not long since.

Twenty-five deserters from southern service came to Fort Henry on Sunday and took the oath of allegiance.

Five hundred is the fair daily average of desertions from the Corinth army.

The boat left Corinth yesterday but brought no news.

G. N.
Special dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

The steamer De Soto, from our flotilla, arrived this morning, but brings no news of importance.

A flag of truce came up from the rebel fleet yesterday morning, returned, and came up again in the afternoon, but the object of the mission was not ascertained.

The opinion still prevails that Fort Pillow has been evacuated, although nothing definite has yet been divulged to determine the fact.

Two refugees from Corinth arrived this morning. One of them left the rebel camp last Wednesday. He reports that Beauregard was still in command, and had about 130,000 men, of whom 30,000 are held at Corinth in reserve, under command of Breckinridge. The rebels are suffering greatly from sickness, an average of 600 being sent from camp over the Memphis and Charleston railroad daily, of whom many die on the passage. All the houses in the towns along the railroad are used as hospitals. The rebel army is greatly demoralized. The terms of enlistment of many of the regiments are expiring daily, but the men are loath to remain under the enemy's flag.

Beauregard is still in command, and is continually among his troops, making speeches and using every effort to encourage them. His troops are subsisting on half rations. Salt beef of miserable quality is issued once a week.

Price, Van Dorn, Polk, Bragg and Cheatham command divisions in front.

The rifle pits around Corinth command all the approaches to the Mobile and Ohio R. R. and are 13 miles long.

The rebels are making extraordinary efforts to procure heavy guns, of which they acknowledge they have but a poor supply. Beauregard's headquarters are in the rear, near Corinth.

All cavalry who have been scouring the country north of Corinth have been dismounted, except 700 stationed at Trenton on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, which is a depot for forage, of which there is great scarcity.

The same refugee reports that sixty federal prisoners, taken at Dresden, by Clay King's gang, were released on parole by Beauregard, after being confined at Jackson, Miss.

Lovell's army is reported to have arrived at Corinth.

CHICAGO, May 22.
Special Cairo Tribune.—Captains of steamers plying between here and our flotilla, report over one thousand refugees to-day, New Madrid. The banks of the river are fairly lined with them, begging to be taken aboard and carried north. Deserters who came aboard the Benton, Thursday, report that Farragut's fleet left Vicksburg Saturday last its destination being Memphis.

(Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

A New York regiment marched down 7th street, this morning, had with them 30 fugitive blacks. When opposite the Avenue House kidnappers broke into the ranks, seized two of the blacks and were stripping off their uniforms, when a number of soldiers interfered. One clubbed his musket and would have beaten out the slave-catcher's brains but for the interference of an officer, who afterwards regretted it. Other soldiers clubbed the kidnappers by their throats, and others still fixed bayonets and drove off the negro-stealers. No warrants were shown; only that one man furnished a black piece of paper. A dozen congressmen witnessed the disgraceful scene.

Two of the slaves who fought in the 70th New York were subsequently arrested. The provost marshal sent for others, but the officers would not let the seekers come on the steamboat where the troops had embarked, and buried many oaths at them.

Senator Clark read in the senate, to-day, a pathetic appeal for material aid for a soldier of the war of 1812, who says his only support was a son aged nineteen, killed by the rebels.

Senator Sumner introduced, to-day, a resolution directing the committee on the District of Columbia to inquire what legislation is necessary to protect loyal blacks from seizure.

Persons are here seeking authority to raise the sunken vessels at Norfolk, one of which is said to have seventy-five thousand dollars on board.

Mr. Morier was told at Richmond to write home that the confederate government, it had pressed, would abandon the whole sea-coast, so that they might be prepared to judge its policy, not weakens.

Mr. Howard thinks the fugitive slave law don't apply to the District, and another very high authority agrees with him.

The senate was constituted into a court of impeachment for the trial of Judge Humphrey of Tennessee.

Four of the rebels were sworn out at a time, and the articles of impeachment were read by Mr. Bingham, first manager, on the part of the house.

Mr. Kelly and Mr. Voorhees have exchanged the lie. No duel is expected.

Mr. Phelps spoke against confiscation. Mr. Blair, of Pa., for it. The debate closes to-morrow.

It is generally thought here that the rebels will evacuate Richmond without a battle, and will make their appearance in some other part of Virginia. Gen. McClellan is said to think otherwise.

It is asserted that all the responsibility and credit of the Williamsburg battle is on Gen. Sumner. Gen. McClellan having given no order whatever.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., 22.
The following rebel officers have been captured by Brig. Gen. Totten while they were about crossing the Missouri river, in the vicinity of this city: Lieutenant Col. McIlhenny, judge advocate of the second division of the Missouri state guard, and a member of Gen. Harris' staff; Lieut. Col. Rawlins, commanding the battery of the second division and formerly paymaster on Gen. Parson's staff; Lieut. Col. Sherman, paymaster of the 5th division; Lieut. Col. Davis, judge advocate of the 5th division and a member of Gen. Steele's staff.

These men are said to be emissaries from the confederate army, and were on a mission to stir up rebellion in Missouri. They will soon be sent to St. Louis and committed to prison.

WASHINGTON, May 22.
The fugitive slave law commissioners to-day decided on the points raised yesterday that it was discretionary with them to allow cross-examinations as to identity of owner-ship, and therefore they permitted it in the case of Stephen, claimed by a citizen of Maryland. This case was concluded by the remaining of the slave to the claimant.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 22.
The house, today, concurred with the

senate in re-electing James Dixon, United States senator by the following vote: Dixon 162, Chapman, democrat, 58, scattering 5.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

Times dispatch.—The war department has called for no definite number of troops, but has repeated the recruiting stations, lately closed by order. Some new regiments will be raised for special service, as in Kentucky for the military commandant appointed there. Beyond this no formal call has been made on states for volunteers. The main object is to obtain a reserve to fill up existing regiments. The reports have exaggerated this matter.

The Times' Newbern correspondence states that attempts to raise a Union force in North Carolina is in progress. It is doubtful if more than one or two companies can be obtained.

NEW YORK, May 23.
Among the wounded brought by the steamer Daniel Webster are the following: C. Laurence Clark, 2d Iowa; Luke Cavanaugh, 2d; A. Mosier, 4th, Co. H; Minnesota—Oliver J. Roe, 1st, Co. I; Wisconsin—Lewis Kings, 5th, Co. G; Eugene Wright, 6th, band; Lewis Buchanan, 8th Illinois.

NEW YORK, May 22.
Prompt responses have been received from most of the New York regiments, calling out additional regiments to meet the demand of the war department.

WASHINGTON, May 22.
The news from Europe is of a healthy tone. It is ascertained that the rumors of intervention have been the creation of the desires of the secessionists and are without foundation.

HALLKICK'S HEADQUARTERS, May 22.
Considerable skirmishing along our line yesterday, in every case the enemy was driven back. Loss 40 killed and wounded, the enemy about the same. Deserters continue to come in, daily, in squads, mostly from the 13th Louisiana.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, May 23.
The boat from Old Point has arrived. The American's special correspondence states that the steamer from White House this afternoon brings a number of passengers from the headquarters of Gen. McClellan's army, which was in proximity to Bottom Bridge, over which a portion of the army has already passed, the second division having crossed the Chickahominy at New Bridge about seven miles further up, and within eight miles of Richmond.

It was rumored that a proposition for an armistice for ten days had been made by the rebels, but no such idea could have been entertained. The advance of our army was understood to be within five miles of the city, to which the enemy has taken back with but a faint effort to check our onward movement. The advance by the way of New Bridge enters the city on the north side.

The tug Dragon from the James river, this morning, brings down two very intelligent citizens from Petersburg, who fled from that city yesterday to avoid the press gang under the conscription act. In view of the important information they bring, the public mind is greatly interested.

Having been brought to Gen. Goldsborough, they were immediately sent to General Wool, and will leave this morning for McClellan's headquarters, for whom they have some information which they have not made public. They represent the condition of affairs at Petersburg and the surrounding country as of a most deplorable character. The sufferings of the people seem almost beyond endurance.

The scarcity of provisions was so great that everything was seized for the army, and even the soldiers have been on half rations for a week past, with no prospect of even the supply continuing for a great length of time.

The rebel army, or at least a great portion of it, they represent as demoralized to such an extent that it is only held together by the most rigorous application of military law. Still the work of conscription was progressing, and the roads to Richmond were lined with unarmed men, old and young, being driven along under strong armed guards. They represent that no people in modern times have suffered more than the people of Virginia are now suffering, every household being in mourning with the prospect of an approaching famine.

They also state that Gen. Beauregard arrived at Richmond on Tuesday. On being questioned as to their authority for this statement, they say it was so announced and understood at Petersburg on Wednesday morning—no one doubting the fact.

Jeff Davis and the military authorities had declared their intention to fly to the death before Richmond, but strong suspicions were entertained that it was really their purpose to abandon the city after a short defense at the works surrounding it.

Large numbers of women and children from Richmond had arrived at Petersburg, who represented the distress prevailing in the city as beyond description. Threats were made by the soldiers from the gull states that if they had to leave Richmond they would lay it in ashes before doing so.

Great fears were entertained that their threat would be carried into effect. It would require the greatest efforts on the part of the citizens to prevent such a catastrophe.

The number of troops at Richmond and in the vicinity was generally believed to be fully 200,000, including the unarmed and poorly armed of the recent levies, who were having pikes put into their hands for active service.

Deserters from Fort Darling report that the infantry force in the vicinity of the work is nearly 30,000 men.

WASHINGTON, May 23.
The provost guard at a late hour last night made a descent upon Hall's gambling house, capturing the agent or dealer, and from 15 to 20 players, together with all the sporting apparatus. This is not the only establishment of the kind which has lately fallen under condemnation and suppression.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, May 23.
Receipts of flour 18,117 barrels; market quiet and steady, fair business doing; sales 12,000 barrels 4.25-4.35 superfine western, 4.50-4.70 common to medium extra western. Receipts wheat 269,977 bushels; market 10 better, good export demand; sales 18,500 bushels 95-98 Milwaukee club, 1.12 red state.

A letter from Palestine states that while the Prince of Wales was at Hebron (April 27) he and his suite obtained permission to visit the cave of Macpelah, Abraham's burial place. They are the first Christians who have been allowed to enter it since the crusaders nearly seven hundred years ago. They report that everything is kept in the most beautiful order, and nothing could be more satisfactory than the state in which the tombs are preserved. Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Sarah, Rebecca and Leah are buried there.

The Methodist have three hundred and thirteen clergymen in the Union army, holding the following positions: Colonels, 4; lieutenant colonels, 2; major, 1; captains, 36; other commissioned officers, 20; private, 10; chaplains, 240.—Total 313.

THE LIST OF GENERALS.—The list of major and brigadier generals in the federal service, which we give this morning, has been prepared expressly for the Tribune, and is the first full list published. It foots up:

Major Generals, 10
Brigadiers, 108
Volunteers, 19

An examination shows that of these, ten major generals (exclusive of the commandant) and seventy-one brigadiers are employed in Halleck's department, of whom seven major and fifty-five brigadier generals are in the army before Corinth, the balance being employed elsewhere in Tennessee, or in Arkansas, etc. Gen. McClellan's column has one major general (exclusive of the commandant) and sixty-one brigadiers. Thus of the combined list of 241 names, 145 find employment in these two principal armies.

The regular army and the volunteers furnish generals about equally. Ninety-nine colonels of volunteer regiments have been promoted, five of them to be major generals. Some of these were officers of the regular army, and many of them are graduates of West Point. From the regular army direct, about one hundred have been made generals, and the balance of the list (40) were called from private life.

Of the 203 brigadiers of volunteers, whose names are given, some thirty await the confirmation of the senate, which delays to pass upon them until the house shall have acted on its own bill, limiting the number to 200.—*Chicago Tribune.*

BULL RUN.—A correspondent of the Evening Post at Yorktown falls in, among the rebel officers captured in the pursuit, with Capt. W. G. Couper of Natchez, Miss. (Jeff Davis' Legion of Cavalry), in whom he recognized an old classmate at Yale, and whose hospitality he had enjoyed in subsequent years. In the conversation which ensued the following interesting exposition of certain hitherto unexplained circumstances connected with the battle of Bull Run or Manassas:

Correspondent.—Why was the official report of the battle of Manassas so long withheld from the public by your generals?

Gen. Couper.—I originally hesitated, because Johnston and Beauregard did not consider it expedient to disclose the strength of our force at that battle. Your official and newspaper reports had greatly exaggerated the strength of our army at that battle. It was not the policy of our commanders to disclose the true strength of our force, as our army of the Potomac was designed as an army of menace merely, and not of attack. The design of our president was not to attack Washington, but to so continually threaten it that you would be obliged to hold a large army in the vicinity to protect the city, thus obliging you to withdraw your troops from other points of attack at the north or west, and preventing you from reinforcing those points. Again, the battle was so severely won that the official report of it at an early day would have given your troops more encouragement than ours.

Cor.—Why did Mr. Davis reject the policy of Gen. Beauregard in regard to the attempt to take possession of Washington?

Gen.—Because we could not have held the capital, so long as you had possession of the Potomac. It was the policy of Gen. Beauregard and other of our leaders to capture that city and liberate Maryland.

Cor.—What regiment in our army fought the most gallantly at Manassas?

Gen.—The 14th of Brooklyn, and Griffin's and Rickett's batteries fought by far the most gallantly. This is the opinion of all our officers.

Cor.—What errors do your officers think we committed at this battle that caused us to lose the day?

Gen.—If you had fought the battle on Thursday or Friday you would have won it! The delay at Blackburn's Ford was fatal to you. You made a great military error in allowing Johnston to reinforce Beauregard. You fought the battle by regiments, while we fought it by brigades and divisions. There were many times before one of our divisions in the afternoon of that day in which you might have won the battle if you had vigorously attacked our center, since the center of our line became very weak by reason of the continual reinforcements Gen. Johnston was obliged to send to the left, which was so fiercely pressed by your right. It was a severely contested battle on your side. Your soldiers fought gallantly, but they were not commanded.

Cor.—Why did you not follow up our retreat?

Gen.—We had no idea of the completeness of our victory at the time, and besides, we were in no condition to follow up the retreat.

PARBETTERIANISM IN WISCONSIN.—At the meeting of the New School Presbyterian Synod in this city yesterday, Nathaniel D. Graves, from the Presbyterian and Congregational convention of Wisconsin, made some interesting statements relative to the growth of the denomination in Wisconsin. He stated that in 1839 there were but one church in the state, and now there are 170. Since that time, however, 170 have been added, all of which are, at the present time, in most prosperous condition. The present population of Wisconsin is 775,600; the number of church members 10,145; and the average number of members to each church is 52. In general remarks he represented that religious influences are felt throughout the state, which is not the case in most of the western states where the worship of God is confined mostly to towns and villages and their immediate vicinity. "Wisconsin, in religion, compares favorably with the New England states, the population being Puritan in element, and their Yankeeism enlarged."—*Cincinnati Press.*

HARD ON THE NEW YORK BAR.—The New York Herald ridicules the attempt which has been made by the New York bar to disgrace Mr. James the English attorney who has settled there, and against whom they have preferred charges, and that paper sends the following torpedo among Mr. James' persecutors, so called:

"The lawyers may all be respectable men. All of them are members of the bar. Some of them are members of half a dozen bars. Some of them deliver pious speeches at Sunday school anniversaries. Still, in spite of all these facts, there are but forty-five gentlemen out of these fifteen hundred lawyers to whom we would lend ten dollars, with any expectation of ever having it returned. We regard all this fuss about Mr. Edwin James, therefore, as much ado about nothing—a tempest in a teapot—a mere exhibition of petty avarice and jealousy."—*Cincinnati Press.*

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 15th, 1862.

Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through,	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Chicago, through,	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
Chicago, through,	4:30 P.M.	6:30 P.M.
Chicago, through,	6:30 P.M.	8:30 P.M.
Chicago, through,	8:30 P.M.	10:30 P.M.
Chicago, through,	10:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.
Chicago, through,	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Chicago, through,	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
Chicago, through,	4:30 P.M.	6:30 P.M.
Chicago, through,	6:30 P.M.	8:30 P.M.
Chicago, through,	8:30 P.M.	10:30 P.M.
Chicago, through,	10:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.

Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and St. Louis, via Chicago, on Tuesday and Friday at 8 A.M.; arrives at Madison and St. Louis on Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A.M.

Overland mail from Janesville to Milwaukee and St. Paul, via Chicago, on Monday and Friday at 8 P.M.; arrives at Milwaukee and St. Paul on Tuesday and Saturday at 8 P.M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

Proceedings of the Council.

REGULAR MEETING.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1862.

Present.—The Mayor and all the aldermen.

Several accounts were presented and referred.

A petition to restrain cows from running at large during the night was referred to the judiciary committee with instructions to report an ordinance favorable to the petition.

Applications for liquor licenses were received from Edward Connell, George Tarrant and H. Richards and granted.

The bridge committee reported the cost of raising and repairing Monterey bridge at \$200, and recommended that it be done.

The plan recommended by the committee was lost, and the bridge committee were instructed to make such repairs only as in their opinion are necessary.

A proposition to raise and repair Milwaukee street bridge was referred to the bridge committee.

The Mayor reported that the city pound was finished, and the council appointed E. K. Tice pound keeper.

Felix Barrero and C. R. Gibbs were appointed city assessors for the ensuing year.

A petition of a majority of resident property holders was presented for a survey, grade and repair of Main street between Racine street and the section line on the Beloit road.

Mr. A. Calkins opposed the petition.

On motion of Ald. Patten, the repairing of the street was directed to be done in accordance with the old survey and grade, if that can be ascertained. Otherwise, the aldermen of the ward to report a new grade to the council for its action.

Mr. Tallman presented a receipt in full from Martin Barron for work done in the last ward.

Ald. Collins introduced an order authorizing the Mayor to employ a special policeman to enforce the city ordinances, at an expense not exceeding \$1 per day, and to be employed until otherwise ordered by the council. The order was adopted by the following vote: Ayes—Ald. Collins, McChesney, Patten and Shelton. Noes—Ald. Bates, Barnes and Winans.

Adjourned.

RESIGNATION.—The Rev. H. C. Tilton has been compelled by ill health to resign his position as chaplain of the 13th regiment. In an address to the regiment he says:

"I had hoped that after a brief rest, with suitable medical advice, I would be able to resume my official duties. But that hope is gone, I can only look for a permanent restoration by a period of relaxation altogether too long to allow of my continuance in the office."

The many friends of Mr. Tilton will regret that he has been compelled to resign a place he was peculiarly qualified to fill, and where his labors have been and would be continued to have been eminently useful. His speedy restoration to health will form the subject of many wishes and prayers.

YEAR OF JUBILEE, OR KINGDOM HAS COME.—This is the title to another of the popular songs for the times, of which the war has been so prolific. The music is said by amateurs to be first rate, and the sentiment, though in the garb of the "Sambu" language, is true as history. It is published by H. M. Higgins, Chicago, and is for sale by J. L. Darling, of this city, West Milwaukee street, in Tallman's new building, opposite the Central Bank.

THE CAUSE.—The Wisconsin of yesterday, says—"From a friend who has been traveling more or less in the interior and southern counties, we are glad to learn that the crops are looking finely. At least the usual amount of grain has been sown, and a fortnight of warm, genial weather, has started everything wonderfully. In Rock county more winter wheat than usual was put in last fall, and is looking extremely well. The crops and vegetation generally are more forward in the interior, than near the Lake shore, and the weather has been much milder."

STUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During a heavy shower on Saturday afternoon, the lightning struck a corner of Durham's block, scattering the bricks, tearing down a portion of Peter's sign, knocking down several horses, frightening cattle, and electrifying the lookers-on in a manner not very pleasant, but quite surprising. The thunder and lightning during the whole storm was unsurpassed in our experience.

We also learn that the lightning paid a visit to the Galena Telegraph Office, knocking things around considerably, and astonishing the occupants. So says the Beloit Courier.

EDWARD EVERETT will lecture in Beloit, Friday evening, June 5th, on "The Origin and Character of the War."

THE FROST which visited this vicinity a few nights since paid the same compliment to the west generally. Little damage, however, was done.

Wm. McCuen, of this city, who will be remembered as having done much of the stone cutting on the Central Bank and Jackson & Smith's new building, was killed at the battle of Farmington. He had enlisted in the 16th Illinois regiment.

SEVERAL ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday, while a German in the employ of the Northwestern railway, was sawing wood with a buzz saw, lost his hand by catching it in the saw. It was taken off with such violence as to be thrown twenty-five feet from where he was standing.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital and Surplus Over \$1,500,000.00.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, A. F. WILLMARTH, President, Vice President.

JOHN M'KEE, Secretary.

E. L. DIMOCK, Agent, for Janesville and vicinity.

The Wall Street Underwriter, for April, has the following:

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—The annual statement of this our foremost local fire company, made up to the 1st of January last shows a condition of such positive strength and prosperity as to challenge unqualified admiration. In a circular accompanying the statement, subscribed by Charles J. Martin, president, A. F. Willmarth, vice-president, and John M'Kee, secretary, those well accredited officers very justly say: "The well-known reputation of the Home, for fair and honorable dealing, together with its capital of one million dollars, and surplus of about half a million in addition, all well invested, comment it to the special favor of all who desire a reliable protection in the way of insurance, either fire or inland."

This is not saying one word too much for their company. The Home is the crack company of our state, in high credit all over the Union, worked upon a comprehensive plan, and managed with admirable skill and efficiency. The assets of the Home on the 1st of January last amounted up to \$1,521,268.08, against an actual liability of only \$55,089.43! and moreover it is worth noting that the assets are all of the very first class. The balance in bank in cash was \$124,434.14, very nearly enough to set up an ordinary company, bonds and mortgages \$910,219.53, secured on real estate worth \$1,715,900, and then government and other stocks, equivalent to cash and convertible into cash any day, \$820,636. Any one who is not satisfied with the security of the Home as an insurance institution must be hard to please.

In 1861 the Home wrote \$106,715,148.00, taking \$829,803 premium, and paid losses \$535,775, including some losses for the year 1860. A dividend of 10 per cent was paid on the million capital; and after reserving an ample reinsurance fund the company shows a "net surplus" of \$160,644, clear over capital and all claims, actual or possible, practical or theoretical.

The Home is a good "testimony" in all places to the enterprise, energy and progress of the city of New York.

CONTINENTAL INS. COMPANY,

No. 102 Broadway, New York.

Cash Capital \$500,000. Surplus \$371,518.26.

Total Assets \$1,071,518.26.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We take pleasure in laying before you the Eighteenth Semi-Annual Report of the affairs of this company, with a comparative statement of its progress from year to year, together with a statement of the dividends declared to customers, the amount of Scrip Dividends accumulated, and the plan of allowing the customers of this company to participate in the profits of the business was adopted: from which it is apparent that by the system pursued the customers of the company obtain a constantly increasing security at the smallest possible expense, and that this is obtained without ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER TO THE INSURED.

Scrip Dividends Declared to Customers.

July, 1857.....33 1/2 per cent.

" 1858.....50 "

" 1859.....50 "

" 1860.....45 "

" 1861.....35 "

Jan. 1, 1862, Gross Assets \$1,071,518.26.

The Net Surplus of the company, January 1, 1862, over and above all liabilities, after reserving a sum sufficient to re-insure all outstanding risks, was \$128,257.24.

The company having reserved the right to issue non-participating policies, is prepared to issue such policies to persons desiring them, at rates as low as ANY COMPANY can insure, and at the same time of fee security worthy of the name.

E. L. DIMOCK, Agent, for Janesville, Wis., and vicinity.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated 1847.

City Fire Insurance Company

Hartford, Conn.

C. C. WAITE, C. B. BOWERS, President, Secretary.

Cash Capital & Surplus \$302,914.93.

DIRECTORS.

C. D. Bowers, Thomas Stebbins, Philip Jewell, John W. Ball, Chas. T. Webster, O. M. Hartshorn, Rowell H. Rogers, John H. Rogers, Geo. N. Lincoln, Erasmus Collins.

Risks on most classes of property will be taken at REASONABLE RATES.

Apply to E. L. DIMOCK, Janesville.

Merchants' Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

Cash Capital & Surplus \$250,000.00.

DIRECTORS.

Mark Howard, S. Woodruff, (President Woodruff & Hatch Iron Co.) James Folger, (Cashier Folger & Co.) E. Roberts, (Of Kings, Roberts & Goodwin.) Guy H. Phelps, (Secy. Conn. Life Insurance Company.) James H. Smith, (Contractor and Builder.) James P. Foster, (President Merchants' Savings Bank.) Elihu H. Owen, (Of Day, Owen & Co.) William Blanchard, (Of H. Blanchard & Co.) Charles B. Fisher, (Of Fisher & Co.) Wm. L. Merrill, (Of J. & L. Merrill.) William L. Collins, (Of Collins Brothers & Co.) Wm. H. Lee, (Of Lee & Co.) Geo. A. Newell.

R. THOMAS LODGE, MARK HOWARD, President, Secretary.

E. L. DIMOCK, Agent, Janesville, Wis.

From the Agency of C. H. Scriven.

Metropolitan Steam Dye Works.

Sidney Kallish, Dyer and Cleaner.

No. 105 Clark street, between Monroe and Adams.

of all kinds of Silk & Woolen Goods, Crapes Shawls, &c.

All work done in this establishment warranted to give satisfaction. Send by express promptly attended to.

HOME BREWED ALE!

GOVIER & HARVEY

RESPECTFULLY beg to inform the inhabitants of Janesville and its environs that they are brewing a very superior Ale, which for

Purity and Delicacy of Flavor cannot be excelled.

James Govier, brewer, and highly commended Brewage is fast getting into general use, and is, for the convenience of families, put up in KEES, half barrels and barrels.

Saloon and Tavern keepers are solicited to give this Ale a trial.

Orders or city orders promptly executed at the Eagle Brewery, formerly Junstater's Brewery, rear of the Big Mill, west side river, Janesville, Wisconsin, or at Harvey's Lager Beer, Main street, Janesville.

Key's Blended, &c., &c. POWDER, &c., &c. SHOT of the best quality constantly on hand.

Gun to Let to any responsible person.

O. BROOKS, my212m Janesville, May 19th, 1862.

GUNSMITH.

THE undersigned has located his shop on east side of the Big Mill, up stairs, where he is prepared to Repair Guns, Pistols, Locks and Sewing Machines.

Key's Blended, &c., &c. POWDER, &c., &c. SHOT of the best quality constantly on hand.

Gun to Let to any responsible person.

O. BROOKS, my212m Janesville, May 19th, 1862.

WALL PAPER!

WE have this day received another lot of Wall Paper, some of the most

overlaid in this city. We know no competition in quality, style and price.

Corner of Jackson & Smith's new block. my212m

Union Envelopes!

A VERY Large supply of Envelopes, with the Flag of our Union beautifully printed on them, may be found at

DEARBOURN'S

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.

Lewis Tappan and Alexander T. Gray, John R. Gray, Anna M. Gray and Francis Anderson.

State of Wisconsin vs. the defendants above named, and each of them.

Each of them is hereby summoned and required to answer to the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on the undersigned, at their office, in Excelsior Hotel, Milwaukee, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will petition the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated May 21st, 1862.

FINCHES, LYNDE & MILLER, Plt's Attys.

The complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on the undersigned, at their office, in Excelsior Hotel, Milwaukee, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will petition the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated May 21st, 1862.

FINCHES, LYNDE & MILLER, Plt's Attys.

my212m

BAILEY'S,

No. 2, Myers' Block, Main Street,

Can be found a large and well assorted stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Selected and Manufactured

expressly for his retail trade, and at

PRICES LOWER

than ever before dreamed of. Below are some of his lowest prices, commencing with:

Ladies Lasting, Side Lace, Spg heel Gaiters at.....50c

Ladies Lasting, Side Lace, heel Gaiters.....50c

Ladies Lasting, Side Lace, Cong heel Gaiters.....75c

Ladies Kid Cong heel Gaiters.....1.00

Ladies Booters, all kinds, from.....60c to 1.75

Misses Kid Cong heel Gaiters.....75c

Misses Lasting Cong heel Gaiters.....90c

Misses Booters.....70c

Childrens Cacks, all kinds and qualities, down to.....10c

Men's Brogans, all styles, down to.....50c

Men's Scotch Ties.....1.00

Men's Cong Gaiters.....1.25

Boys and Yonths Brogans, Gaiters, Ties, &c., all kinds and prices. In addition to the above I have a large assortment of

CUSTOM MADE WORK!

which is

Superior in Quality

and

Lower in Price

than can be found elsewhere.

Having the exclusive agency of a large manufacturing house, and also a buyer continually in the eastern market, ready to take advantage of all

BARGAINS,

I can save you, besides innumerable other profits, a pretty big Janesville profit, which is generally the hardest profit for the consumer to pay.

To sum up in a very few words I can give you

More Value and Better Value

for your money than any living man in the west. If you would study your

Own Interests

give me a call.

J. C. BAILEY, my12m10w

Myers' Block, Main Street, 2 doors south of Milwaukee Street.

EVERY BODY LISTEN

NEW GOODS,

Good Goods

and the

Lowest Kind of Prices.

BEN. BORNHEIM

the best

TRADER,

who has the best

CLOTHING STORE IN JANESVILLE!

has just got in

Best Stock of Goods

he ever brought to the city, which embraces

EVERYTHING ANYBODY WANTS,

and which will be sold at

SUCH PRICES

as will astonish those who have

BECOME ALARMED

about the

Hard Times and Dull Business.

There is no use in bragging, but

CALL AND SEE.

That Experienced and First Rate Cutter,

H. ROSS,

is retained in charge of the

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

Store in Myers' New Block, No. 4.

ap14m1w-m2m BEN. BORNHEIM.

BRUSH DEPOT!

MORE BRUSHES, MORE BRUSHES.

In addition to our large stock, we have just received

Another Large Invoice of Brushes.

Some kinds never before brought to this market. All will be

SOLD VERY LOW.

Leather Back Brushes.

Whip Wash Brushes, for whitewashing fences and

old buildings.

Scrubbing, with long handles, Brushes.

Scrubbing, with short handles, Brushes.

For Marking Log Brushes.

Ratcatching Brushes.

All kinds of Scrub Brushes, cheap quite cheap!

White Wash, White Wash, Brushes.

Moons Brushes.

Selling well as usual. I can give them a new life, Chicago or Rochester profit.

Sign of Big Foot, opposite McKee & Bro's, Main street, Janesville.

ap14m1w-m2m

The Rochester BOOT & SHOE STORE!

Next Door to the Rock Co. Bank.

ap14m1w-m2m

FIRST ARRIVAL

NEW SPRING GOODS

AT THE

MAMMOTH STORE.

McKey & Bro.

FIRST IN THE FIELD.

We have just received a large lot of new and desirable

selected with great care from

IMPORTERS

and from the principal establishments of A. T. Stewart, Claflin, Mellen & Co., E. McKee, of this firm, and W. B. Fols, of the firm of McKee, Fols, & F

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.

Michael McNaughton, assignee of King & Kellogg,
Against John M. May, Nathan Baker, S. C. Spaulding
D. O. Raynor, Geo. Allittmore,
John N. May, John W. May, S. H. Conroy, S. H. Marjessie,
Wm. H. Ashcraft and A. Hyatt Smith.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of said court, rendered in the above captioned case on the 25th day of January, 1884, in favor of the above named plaintiff, the above named defendants, I shall offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the circuit court room, in the city of Jackson, in the county of Rock, on

THURSDAY, 24th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1884,
the house of the above named defendants, that day.

1. southeast half (S. 1/4) of lot 20 (S. 1/4) of township 12 (T. 12),
 the village of Duaneville, according to the recorded
 act of sale village, or so much thereof as may be
 sufficient to satisfy the said judgment, and as may be sold
 or mortgaged for the amount in the parties is inter-
 ested.—Dated Feb. 17, 1892. S. J. M. PUTNAM,
 CHAS. G. WILLIAMS, Plffs & Atty. [16143m] Sheriff.

The above sale is postponed to the 23d day of June,
 1892, at the place and hour of day above mentioned.—
 May 23, 1892. S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S Foreclosure Sale.
 STATE OF WISCONSIN.
 CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCK.

Roderick, Richard, John, Robert, Wm, Isaac, Henry,
 Wm Talbot, William Talbot, Thomas B. Elliott, John
 C. Claver, Lynde Olmstead and — Olmstead his wife,
 and — Olmstead his daughter, William Talbot, Esq.,
 Thos. C. Claver, William C. Roberts, William
 Newcomb, J. H. Bodette, Nathan D. Parker, Nathaniel
 O'Purkin, Barrett H. Smith, Moses Reider, Henry
 C. Claver, John B. Bels, William C. Claver,
 Virgil, William Wood, James W. Wood and Joseph P.
 Wood, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a Judgment of the su-
 preme court for the county of Rock, made in the above
 cause, we the undersigned, Clerk of said court, have
 caused to be published in the following manner, to wit:
 at public auction, at the front door of the Rock County
 Bank, in the city of Jameville, in the county of Rock

TUESDAY, THE 6th DAY OF MAY, A D 1862,
 at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day the following
 real estate, being and lying in the county of Rock and
 State of Ohio, to-wit: the land and premises hereinafter
 described, was sold and conveyed to the highest bidder
 for cash, to-wit: the above and undivided six-tenths of the
 following described land, commencing at the southwest
 corner of lot one (1) in block forty-eight (48), and thence
 running easterly ninety (90) feet to east line of State
 street, and thence southerly to said east line of State
 street, thence to State street, thence westerly on a
 line parallel with State street to the north line of said
 block 48, thence southerly on said line to a point a
 distance of thirty (30) feet from said north line of
 block forty-eight (48), thence southerly on a line
 perpendicular to the north line of Broad street to Broad

[illegible]

bearing date July 20th, 1885, and recorded in the office
 of Register of Deeds at said county of Iowa, in volume
 twenty-eight of books, commencing on page 232. Terms
 of said note—dated at Sheriff's office this 27th day of January,
 A. D. 1882.
 ERNEST & FULLER, J. M. PUTNAM,
 Plaintiff's Attorney, Sheriff of Rock County.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.
 CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
 Henry B. Greenman against Nathan Saunders. Residue
 of 9 Shares in the Rock County Lumber Co. in
 in personam and by virtue of the judgment to
 enforce a mechanic's lien, rendered in the above en-
 titled action on the 14th day of February, 1891, in favor

THE 29th DAY OF APRIL, 1862,
at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the buildings,
mill-race and appurtenances situated upon the lot and premises
herein-after described, together with the engines, boilers,
machines and machinery put up and erected in
and upon the same, were sold to the highest bidder, and
purchased all the right, title and interest therein, by said
defendants, Nathan Saunders and Residue of S. Saunders,
on the 29th day of March, 1859, or any time after.

Endants Mrs. Kate Smith and Thomas W. Baxter, or either of them, have acquired in and to said land and premises at any time subsequent to the said 15th day of March 1881, and to the said land and premises on said land and premises are situated, all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the town of Milton, in the county of Racine, in the State of Wisconsin, and known and distinguished as one acre of the land in the village of Milton where an erected the said Paving mill, being bounded on the north, west and east by the said Milwaukee and Northern Pacific railroad on the east by land owned or lately owned by Stephen P. Decker, H. G. Groenman and James M. Sanders, on the south by Decker number six (6) in

DATED March 28, 1892. S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff.
 BERNETT, CANNON & GIBBS, Sheriff.
 1893 W. THORNTON'S Assignees, Janesville, Wis.
 The undersigned is the clerk of said County
 1892, then to take place at the place and hour of day
 above mentioned - Dated April 28th, 1892.
 ap29:18 S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff.

COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.
 In the matter of the estate of John K. Palmer, deceased.
 On reading and filing the petition of Henry K. Whit-
 ton, administrator of said estate with the last will
 and testament annexed, the court is of the opinion
 that said will is valid and the same is hereby
 admitted to probate.

tion of all the real estate of which said decedent died seized and the condition, and value thereof, and paying that the decedent had no claim granted to sell the whole or any part of the real estate of which said decedent died seized, nor any personal property in the hands of the said administrator, and that it is necessary in order to pay the said debts to sell the whole or said real estate; it is ordered that the said administrator do and cause to be done all and singular the premises hereinbefore said to appear before the court at the City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval, in the State of Florida, on the 15th day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M., and there to show cause why he should not be required to sell such real estate to mortgage, lease or sell as much of the same as he may deem necessary in order to pay the said debts, and if it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the Jacksonville Daily News for the

myTadw

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

ROCK COUNTY—CITY OF JANESVILLE, SS.

In Justice's Court, H. A. PATTERSON, Justice.

To W. S. Amos:

YOU are hereby notified that a warrant of attachment has been issued against you, and your property attached to satisfy the demand of John T. Norcan, plaintiff in said cause.

shall appear before the Hon. J. B. Patterson, a justice of the peace, at the office of said court, at his office in the city, on the 24th day of May, 1922, at one o'clock in the afternoon, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt.—Filed this 7th day of May, 1922.

JOHN T. NORTON, Plaintiff.

may12nd

MILWAUKEE MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.



RELIANCE WORKS
OF
Edward P. Allis & Co.
(Formerly Decker & Seville.)
Nos. 290, 292 & 294 East Water Street
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.
We are now receiving the Largest and Best selected
stock of
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES
and

EVERYTHING **FOR** **THE** **WHEAT** **INDUSTRY**
 Ever brought to the western country. We are also
 prepared to furnish, of our own manufacture,
PORTABLE GRIST MILLS,
WATER WHEELS,
SHAFTING,
HOISTING SCREWS,
LIGHTER SCREWS,
DAMSONS MILL PICKS,
PROOF STAFFS,
 And Mill Gearing of all Descriptions.
 Also,
Smut Mills,
SEPARATORS & BRAN DUSTERS.

Estimates furnished, and Pattern Books sent on application.